Aashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 1g. 1862.

The Southern Rebellion the Immediate Cause of Slave Insurrections and the Abolition of Slavery.

excited slaves the overthrow of the sys- must speedily destroy it. ters which held them in bondage. Every master who encouraged enlistments in the rebel army, virtually shouted to his playes, revolt! I have, myself, set you the example! The slaveholders who obedience and submission to their laborers, presented themselves, in the dreadful act of secession from the Federal at all times in their masters, moderate over, the negroes were led to believe stop making war on the South. that Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration had come into power, for the purpose of set- graph expresses the feeling of the people ing them free. The devil never coined a of the South, but, beyond all doubt, the blacker lie in his infernal work-shop. Ter- leaders who control the military power. rible is the punishment of this great sin. of the seceded States, are determined, as The rebels are doing the very thing the Richmond Whig, declares, to accept tending to do. They are themselves, un- establish their independence as a Gov- provisions and supplies which are not Burnside has just issued an order to ism. Abolitionism, as generally under- says that no plan of peace can be considliving mostly in those States which are which provides that the loyal States shall slavery: Secessionism is the act of a large | country. Such being the fact, we wonder party living among the slaves, and con- that any loyal man should urge any sequently is infinitely more potent in de- scheme of compromise in the present stroving slavery. It does the work in state of hostilities. The mere hint that for several ways.

that everything which human wit, or lu- rally for another campaign. The United community, is like one who throws a who for the time control the unhappy firebrand in gunpowder-the whole mass | South ? These premature offers of peace must explode. The slave's argument is will only add oil to the flames of civil very brief: If my master rebels, why war. We hope that our peace politicians not I? And when, in addition to a perni- may read the text of this article from the cious example, the slave is goaded by the Whig with profit. increasing pangs of hunger, and cold; when he sees his wonted work wholly suspended, what wonder if he, too, should consequence of the rapid drain of specie raise a rebel flag on his own account? from England to India. The payments Would it not be most wonderful if he did for Indian cotton are becoming v.ry not? Whether the proclamation of ewan- heavy, the last steamer for Bombay havcipation be wise or unwise, politic or im- ing taken out over a million pounds aterpolitic, just or unjust, it is idle, it is non- ling.

sense to say that it will incite the slaves to servile war. Their rebellions masters are already inciting them to it; and they only, are responsible for all the consequences which may follow. 'the rebels there are insurrectionists. If they are, they are the Abolitionists. They effect abolitionism in two ways:

By making slavery worthless. By making slavery exceedingly peril-

It is easy to see that no system of labor can exist which is profitless. We might as rationally expect our farmers to import elephants to plough their corn, or The Southern rebellion was a blow at monkeys to worm tobacco. To make the very organization of our society, slavery profitless, is to destroy it. But Every men and woman in the Southern the rebellion has made slavery not only States, who was concerned in it, became profitless, but highly dangerous, and its another Peter the Hermit, preaching to the danger and unprofitableness together

Peace.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 20:

It is stated in Yankee papers that ex-Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, has for so many years had been preaching written a letter proposing a plan of peace. We have not seen it, nor any hint as to the terms he suggests, but as we suppase he was in earnest and meant to submit somethin; practical, we are forc-Union, as so many wild and frenzied in- ed to conclude that he advises the North cendiaries to those who should have seen to abandon the war and let the South alone. Nothing less than this would be practical, or have the appearance of beand orderly conduct. By a system of ing in earnest. With his appreciation falsehood and calumny, as unfounded of the merits of the controversy and his and gratuitous as it was senseless, the knowledge of Southern character, he can Southern leaders in the hearing of their have no doubt that so long as the North continues to make war the South will slaves, charged the Republicans with the continue to make resistance, and there deliberate intention of setting than free, can, consequently, be no peace. The first and then with a folly equalled by their step towards pacification can come only wickedness only, raised the standard of from the North, and it must be a suspen revolt. Every part of the South swarmed sion of hostilities, and the pacification can then be completed only by making with rebel soldiers; troops marched to the suspension permanent. This is ineviand fro, filling the South with excite- table from the character of the war itself, ment; the peaceful agricultural pursuits they invane, we resist; they assail, we of the slaves were broken off, and plant-maintain our liberty. They must cease ing operations suspended. By the vol- to invade, to assail, and to attempt to untrary, atrocious, uncalled for, and ut- subjugate, for we cannot cease to resist terly stupid calumny of the leaders, by and defend without ruin. All this must whom the people of the South suffered be plain to Mr. Bigler; and when he talks themselves to be bullied and domineered cerely unless he calls on the North to We do not believe that the above para-

which they accused Mr. Lincoln of in- no settlement of the war which shall not transportation is employed in moving in front. intentionally, perhaps unwittingly, act- ernment. If one rebel leader of any proing the part of practical, immediate, RADI- minence is in favor of the reconstruction CAL Abolitionists, and in all probability, of the Union as it was, we are ignorant their efforts, so far as the complete de- of his existence. The Whig, speaks the struction of slavery is concerned, will be sentiment of the bad, ambitions authors successful. Secessionism is Abolition- of the Southern conspiracy, when it atood, was the dogma of a small party, ered practical for a moment, except that furthest removed from the presence of consent to the dismemberment of our the sake of a temporary and treacherous It excites the slaves and makes them peace, the United States will surrender their nationality is to us deeply humil-It suspends their ordinary labors by a lating. Their idea of such a settlement great domestic convulsion, and makes of the rebellion is not only humiligreat numbers of them idle, and conse- ating but it is a most mistaken one. quently demoralized and insubordinate. It is as destitute of policy as it is of It brings upon thousands of them who patriotism. The signatures to such an have hitherto been well provided for, the ill-starred treaty of peace, would hardly most painful destitution of both food and be dry before the war would break out clothing, and the instinct of self-preser- again upon the waters of the Ohio and vation impels the slave to rob, to murder, Mississippi rivers. Such papers as the to run away, just as he would fly from a Cincindati Enquirer, some of whose edwolf, a bear, or a serpent. He can get at itors and proprietors are said to be memhome, neither hat, shoes, shirt, meat or bers of the notorious Order of the Knights even salf; and naturally flies from his of the Golden Circle, have published master, as from one smitten with the BIOLER's weak and treacherous letter, plague. To remain at home is starvation, with favorable comments; but no truly the most painful of all deaths. Is there leval heart can approve of any plan of one so dull, so brutishly stupid, so utter- settlement whose first article is not the ly blind as not to see and feel that in- destruction of the military power of the surrections must inevitably follow such insurrectionists. Let the rebels lay down distress? Yet we hear persons speaking their arms, and then there will be peace; of the Preclamation of Emancipation as but until then, never. Whatever policy inciting slaves to insurrection! Preposter- or scheme suspends the progress of our ous, and absurd complaint. We aver, and armies needlessly, only gives the rebels challenge a refutation of the averment, a breathing spell, and additional time to nacy rather, could devise to incite, to drive States Government have already been lethe slaves to revolt, has already been done | nient and indulgent to the rebels, but in by their rebellious masters. He who what instance has its indulgence abated stirs up a rebellion of any sort in a slave one jot of the malignity of those despots

Burrish Capitalists express anxiety in

Major General HALLECK, in the con-

cluding portion of his report to the Secretary of War, makes some pertinacious The City of Fredericksburg on Fire. remarks in relation to the immobility of our armies, and their failure to resp the The Bembardment Still Going On full fruit of victories achieved :

It is seen from this brief aummary of military operations during the last three or four months, that while our soldiers have generally fought with bravery, and The Rebel Pirate Alabama Again. gained many important battles, these victories have not produced the usual important results. In many instances the HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, defeated foe was not followed from the battle-field, and even where a pursuit was attempted, it almost invariably fall- activity, as to-day was the time fixed for any part of the retreating army.

and careful consideration. A victorious sition opposite the city. At five o'clock army is supposed to be in condition to this morning the rebels fired two signal pursue its defeated foe with advantage, guns, and during the latter part of the

expected in this? force, by felling trees across the roads and the bridges and several killed and wounddestroying bridges over deep and marshy ed. At 6 o'clock General Burnside or-streams, can effectually prevent any rap- dered all the guns to open on the city. id pursuit. The one in a few minutes The cannonading, which has continued blocks up or destroys roads which the up to the present time, is terrible. The other cannot clear or repair for hours or city is on fire, and its destruction appears even days. The pursuer has very little certain. hope of overtaking his flying foe. But this reasoning is not applicable to Mary- enemy opened with their heavy guns land, and the greater part of Virginia, from their works, but so far have done Kentucky and Middle Tennessee. It no injury

much more mobility and activity than our meeting with but slight opposition. His own. Not only do they outmarch us, troops are now crossing, and the gunboth in advance and retreat, but on two boats are shelling the enemy about fifmemorable occasions their cavalry have teen miles down the river, where they made with impenity the entire circuit of have been concentrating their forces for the army of the Potomac. If it is true the past few days. that the success of an army depends The concentrated fire of our batteries upon its "arms and its legs" ours has on the city has had the effect of driving shown itself deficient in the latter of back the enemy's infantry, and the work these essential requisites. This defect on the bridges has again been commenchas been attributed to our enormous bag- ed. The troops are all under arms near gage and supply trains, and to a want of the river, prepared to rush over as soon

training in making marches. There is no doubt that the baggage trains of our armies have been excessively large. Every possible effort has been made within the last few weeks to re-

in the field. By the recent increase of the army ration, other country, a considerable amount of their own men, who are holding the river since developed the fact that the Army of the Potomac, including the troops amount to more than fifty men. around Washington (most of which are HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, without field trains), had fifty-four thousand animals, and that nine thousand of these were employed in transporting ambulances and hospital stores. In addition to all this, the roads, streets, and wharves, are encumbered with private vehicles, used for the transportation of sutler's stores. No matter how large the main body of an army may be, it can jects are almost daily urged on the War troops, especially those in the East, have the city from view. been very little accustomed to marching, at least, to that kind of marching usually

Absentecism is one of the most serious evils in all our armies. Hundreds of ofcontinually away from their commands. Many of these are really stragglers and deserters. In regard to officers, the evilis being abated by summaary dismissals, and if the law could be stringently enforced against the men, it would soon put an end to desertions. But straggling on the march and in battle, can be preventod only by severe and summary punishment inflicted on the spot.

In this and many other important particulars, our military laws require revision and amendment. They were mostly enacted for a small army and for times of peace, and are unsuited to the government of the army we now have, and the war in which we are now engaged.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK. Commander-in-Chief.

An important Internal Revenue decision, regarding the liability of the own- the forenoon. ers of public slaughter houses, is published in the Chicago Times. The deci-

1. Any person or firms, having a place where the business of slaughtering cattle the day between 8,000 and 9,000 rounds is carried on, must be held responsible of ammunition were fired by our artilfor the returns required by sections 78 lery. Everything is quiet to-night. The and 79 of the Excise Law.

2. If, at such places, parties are permitted to slaughter animals named in the | New York, December 11 .- A vessel arsaid sections, by such permission they rived here having the officers and crew of become the agents or employees of the the ship Levi Starbuck, captured and owner for that particular purpose; but burned by the pirate Alabama on the 2d the principal alone is responsible for the of November, in latitude 35 deg. 30 min., duties levied upon animals so slaugh- longitude 56 deg.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Com'r.

The difference between a fish and the husband of a vixen, is that one lives always in cold water and the other in bot, and finding the Alabama there, they both

The In mobility of Our Armies. Later From the Army of the went outside to wait for her. On the Potomac. 18th, at o'clock P. M., the Alabama es-

Burnside and Franklin Advancing.

December 11, 9 A. M.

Everything last night was bustle and ed to effect the capture or destruction of crossing the river. During the night the pontoons were conveyed to the river, and This is a matter which requires serious the artillery of 143 pieces placed in poand during such pursuit to do him serious, if not fatal injury. This result has their lines. At 5 c'clock the construction of three bridges in front of the city is there any reason why it should not be about half completed, the enemy opened It is easily understood that in a country a murderous fire of infantry from the Itke that between Yorktown and Rich- houses on the river bank. Up to this mond, or the thickly wooded swamps of time not a shot had been fired from our Mississippi and Louisiana, a retreating side. The engineers were driven from

About seven o'clock this morning the

must be admitted that in these theatres of General Franklin constructed his war the Rebel armies have exhibited bridges about three miles below the city,

as the bridges are completeted.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December, 11, M.

On the attempt being made to finish duce them, but this is no easy task, the bridges in front of the city the rebel Once accustomed to a certain amount of infantry again opened the fire, when our the bridges in front of the city the rebel transportation, an army is unwilling to artillery in position again opened on the do without the luxuries which it supplies city, result being that the city was fired in several new places.

The enemy has used very little artillewhich was previously larger than in any ry up to this time, as it would endanger

necessary for the subsistence of the sol-diers. An examination of the returns of the city, under the cover of the fire which the Quartermaster-General, a few days it is believed, the bridges can be finished. The killed and wounded do not

December 11, P. M. But little firing wok place between eleven and two o'clock, during which time all the available batteries were placed in position. They numbered one hundred and seventy-six guns. At a signal they all opened on the city. The fire was terrible, but the rebel saarpshooters could not be driven from their never move rapidly with such a mass of hiding places. The shot and shell went impediments. And yet speculative pro- through the houses, in many cases setting them on fire, causing a dense smoke, Department, to increase the immobility which, together with the explosion of so of our army in the field. Again, our large a quantity of powder, almost hid

It soon became evident that the bridges could not be built except by a bold required by active operations in the field. dash. Volunteers were called for to cross in a small boat. The order was Lo sooner given than bundreds stepped ficers and thousands of men are almost forward, but all could not go. About one hundred were selected. They were soon on their way, while the artillery threw a perfect shower of iron bail on the opposite bank. They reached the opposite shore, but not without loss, and with fixed bayonets they rushed upon the enemy, killing several and taking one hundred and one prisoners, who were safely landed on this side at half past four o'clock.

Two bridges were fluished opposite the city, when the troops immediately the city, when the troops immediately began to cross over. The snemy were soon driven from the city back to their one but myself.

JAS. W. HANSOM. line of works. The two bridges in front of Gen. Franklin were successfully laid early in the day, but his troops did not cross until the two upper ones were ready. A sufficient force is now on the opposite side of the river to resist any attack that is likely to be made. The rebels fired but few guns in the morning by Dec. 13-41w and none in the afternoon, although their works were in easy range during

The rebels burned the railroad bridge outside of the city. Between thirty and forty houses were burned, mostly in the business part of the city. During indications are that a battle will be fought to-morrow.

The Alabama also captured and burned the ship T. B. Wales, of Boston, on No-

The Alabama went to Martinique, ar-

The San Jacinto was still off the har-

The Alabama, until close upon the captured vessels, carried the American flag. The crews of the two vessels, except Capt. Sinclair, of the T. B. Wales, were kept in irons till they reached Martinique. Semmes said she was the twenty-third vessel he had burned. The second mate and eight of her crew joined the Alabama's crew, which now numbers one hundred and fifty. Upon the arrival of the San Jacinto at Martinique she furnished the brig Hammond, in port, with rockets to be sent up when the Alabams was leaving port. The San Jacinto also kept two armed boats ply-

ing about the harbor at night, but they did not observe her exit. The Alabama was furnished with a pilot by the French authorizies, and was, it is supposed, piloted out by a channel unknown to the San Jacinto. The Hammond was immediately seized by the French authorities, and was still in custody when the schooner Alice left. The San Jacinto was thirty miles at sea, and only knew of Alabama's escape when the

Alice came out. The cargo of the J. B. Wales was valued at \$200,000.

The Alabama went to Martinsburg to receive coals from an English brig. The latter also brought her two Armstrong 100-pounders. The brig went off with the Alabama.

It was reported at St. Thomas that the Alabama had been piloted into the harbor of St. Johns, a few miles above, and was there taking in coal and guns. intelligence was sent to the San Jacinto. Semmes boasted of having been at one time within seventy miles of Sandy

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.

Saturday Evening, Dec. 13, 1862, LITTLE DEVIL:

Or, My Share! - MING CONSTANTINE

HIS LAST LEGS!

se In preparation, RICHARD III.

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A. G. SANFORD & CO., EXCHANGE AND MONEY DEALERS, 5) College street, Morehanis' Hank

Wanted.

FOUR GOOD BAKERS, IMMEDIATELY. GOOD Dec. 13-2to Apply at the AMERICAN HOTEL.

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Ship to "LOUISVILLE" WARRESURE.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE LARGE QUANTI-ties of CORN AND OATS, for which Cash will be paid, at Quartermaster's Office, No. 35 Market JOHN M. HALE,

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FINE SADDLE HORSE; IS EASY gaited; accustomed to firing; bardy gentle.

TORIAN'S LIVERY STABLE, Decl3-lw College st, bet Church and Broad

LOST. ON THURSDAY NIGHT, A LARGE Packet Book, containing my Descrip

NEGRO GOODS.

HAVE a good stock of

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MORSES WANTED.

CAKALRY HORSES WANTED, for which we will pay the highest market prices. They meat be from five to eight years old, Effect bands high, and of dark colors.

BET apply at the stable of D. & A. HENDERSON, Cherry street, where either of the undereigned may be found.

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THE FOUR HOUSES, CORNER BROAD, I and Market Streets, coerupied respect streets in the live of the latest and the one adjoining now vacant. Also, two excellent DWELLING HOUSIS, on Summer street, the one occupied by Marie de Roods, and the one adjoining.

Occupancy can be had from the first of Junuary, for the wear 1863. For particulars, apply to Ducil2-3wo W. G. MARCEY, Agent.

CRUSHED SUDAT S COM LOVERING'S BEST.
2 Boxs. NEW-OBLEADS SUGAR.
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NEW GOODS.

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Cair, Kid, Goat, Glove Kid, and Lasling

BOOTS, BALMORALS, & GAITER Comprising everything desirable for the season, at

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CHILDREN'S Boots, Shoes, & Balmorals OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. All of which will be sold at the lowest market price

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Cotton Rags,

Hemp and Damaged Cotton, Old Rope and Gunnies. (In large or small lots,)

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Dec10-1we Corner of Market and Clark stress. Charles H. Green,

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- AGAINST THE

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Office, No. 38, Cherry Street, July 20-tf. (UP STAIRS.)

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Tally.

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marshall

Notice to Non-Resident Traders.

Notice to Non-Resident Traders.

Notice is hereby given, that Non resident Traders, the line sters, and persons following the Camps for purposes of speculating, will not be tolerated within the lines of the army, her permitted to bring geeds to this region of country.

This measure is basen to prevent the wholesale smuggling now constantly being attempted by unscrupitous and disloyal persons, as well as through a desire on the part of the hepartment Commander to avoid injustice to Sutters and legitimate and respectable resident Traders of this city and State.

By command of Majar General W. S. Fearchase.

JULIUS P. GARESCHE.

Assistant Ad's tiem, and Chief of Staff, Dec. 6—31

Gas-Consumers' Notice.

YOU MUST PURNISH ALCOHOL OR STRONG Whisky to be put in your Meters to prevent The company will send a proper person to fix all Melors whenever notified, provided you furnish the alcohol or whisky.

I will explain this: We charge no Meter rent avmost Gas Companies do, to cover this expense, and a most Gas Companies do, to cover this expense, and a this particular time the expense would be \$1500 to \$1500 to the Company; in many cases, the cost of the alcohol would amount to more than the next three months' bill for gis.

LAS H. KENDRICK

JAS. H. KENDRICK,

Bec. 9th, 1862-1m \$25 Reward! STRAYED or HTOLEN, from my stable on Thion attent, buck of Old Peliows' Hall, about the fif-teenth of November last, a small Black Horse, with curly mane, short tail, not nicked, marked with only cory mann, short tan, not nicked, marked with only a few maddle-spots. He was in good condition when taken. Any perion leaving the said horse at Camba & Martin's Livery Stable, on College street, between Church and Broad streets, or information eaf can recover him, will receive the above tessard.

WHALAM S. CHEATHAM,

Dec. I im No. 20, fligh Street, Kashwele, Tenn.

LOST, FROM THE Se. CLOCD HOTEL, LAST Sanday evening, a LIGHT FILLEY; alod in front; with Government Endets and Bundle Bride. Horse want down Cherry street; belongs to therefore but belong to the raine but belong to the same to M. C. Jones' Layery Binton, on Markle street.

L. W. LITTLE. LOST! LOST!!

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Money Wanted. A GENTLEMAN wishes to borrow Two Thousand Polises, it a liberal interest, for which he regive bond to satisfy parties. Any one wishing to \$4 will please leave their address at this office.